Another Arrest Expected at Corinna, Spain

A Suspect Under Surveillance in This
Country Audacious Exploits of Sharpers in the Thieves' Paradise at Havana, HAVANA, April 4 .- An arrest was made here yesterday in connection with the \$24,000 swindle recently perpetrated in New York upon the banking house of August Belmont & Co. by Manuel Gonzalez Mendoza. The individual taken into custody is suspected of being im-plicated in the swindle. Orders have been issued at Corunna, Spain, for the detention of the real author of the swindle, who is expected to arrive by steamship at that port to-day.

One of the gentlemen who knew the swindler, Manuel Gonzalez Mendoza, when he was in New York and got a forged draft for \$24,-000 cashed by August Belmont & Co. was sum-monel yesterday by the Pinkerton agency to look at the photograph of a man who is under surveillance in some place in the United States, and is suspected to be the swindler. This gentleman thinks the photograph is not

A detective arrived at Havana from New York last Wednesday with letters from Belmont & Co. and from Mr. I. Zaldo to Hidalgo & Co., whose name was used on the forged draft. Hidalgo & Co. will give the detective every possible assistance. It is a general belief that Mendoza is only an instrument emplayed by the gang of swindlers at Havana, whose chief may be the man arrested in that city on Friday. It is known in Havana that the chief of the gang is a married man, who has his residence there, and never leaves the country. From there he directs the operations

of all his subordinates and accomplices abroad. From passengers who arrived at New York on board of the steamer Saratoga with Mendorn it has been learned that Mendoza had secret talks daily with two other Spaniards on board. On the second day out Mendoza asked the purser to give him paper, pen, and ink, and

the purser to give him paper, pen, and ink, and went down to his cabin, where he wrote a long time. This he repeated every day.

One other passenger lent Mendoza a French novel translated into Spanish. Mendoza did not return it, and carried it off in his value when he left the Hotel America and took the train for Washington at 9 o'clock on the morning of March 14.

Albajay & Co. are very influential at Hayana.

train for Washington at 9 o'clock on the morning of March 14.

Aliasigo & Co, are very influential at Havana. Without them it is doubtful whether the American delective would nave any valuable assistance from the regular Spanish police in that place. The Spanish police at Havana do not like to assist their foreign fettows, as they say the latter always get all the glory and profit of the work. In the case of the capture of Eyraud, the famous French assasin, they worked willingly only because no French detective was at Havana at the time. Besides that, inspectives of Police are poorly paid in Cuna by the Spanish Government, and they have at their disposal but little secret service money. They have to apply for it in each case to the civil Governor of the city. With 500 a mouch for pay a Havana Inspector has to pay his own office rent and a secretary.

One result is that the police allow gambling houses to rue all night, and permit many other scandals against public morals, besides protecting accordors criminals. So Havana is just the place for the headquarters of an audacious gang of swindlers.

scall als against public morals, besides protecting neteriors criminals. So Havana is just the place for the headquariers of an audacious gang of awindlers.

Some men, who work sometimes with the gang and semetimes on their own account, receive small monthly appointments from the civil Governor to aid the police in special cases, but it is well understood that neither to them nor to their associates any harm shall result. They are called choics in the special sings need there by policemen and criminals. Three years ago Herr Von der Laus, the German chess player, and an important person in the Chancillery at Berlin, stopped at Havana two days to visit the well-known Havana Chess Club. When he returned the first night to his hotel he missed his splendid watch, worth, it was said, \$600, and a personal present made to him by the German Emperor. Itumediately he sent word to the civil Governor. A choic was called by the Chief of Police, and next morning hierr Von der Lass had his watch. These choics belong generally to the class of pick-pockets called in Havana carterisms.

The choics are but second-class people in the gang of Havana swindiers. The ablest counterfeiters perhaps in the world prey on the banks and the public treasury. Every fifteen days the Government draws at Havana a lottery with a first order of \$00,000. Two years ago two tickets, exactly similar, were presented at the treasury for payment. No expert could say which was the false one, and the Government, to avoid a soandai, paid both. The gang repeated this three times that year, and had a profit of \$300,000. In the same lottery department, when the counterfeiting of tickets was no longer possible, some men of the gang succeeded in having themselves appointed employees. The newspaper La Lucha called public attention to the fact that something wrong was happening with the lottery, and the gang had to abandon this gold mine.

In January of this year they intended to try again, but public accurations that officials were implicated in the plot prevented

after the drawing and days.

This gang have connections in all the demarkments of the Government and the mustiments of the Government accord mort-

partments of the Government and the muhitjality. In 1893, \$500,000 in second mortgage bonds of the municipality of Havana disspeared from the safes of the City Hall. The
cashier was prosecuted and he fied from the
island and never was heard of again, but every
one in Havana believes him an honest man
and the victim of the gang of swindlers. The
stolen bonds were offered for sale in New
York, but without success. The man who
offered them returned to Havana and succeeded there in placing \$50.000 of them. Of
the rest nothing is known.

Every year a large amount of stamped paper
used in Cuba for all legal purposes is stolen
from the royal treasury. With this paper
deeds and orders of payment (cartas de pago)
from the Treasurer to his agents out of Havana
are counterfeited.

In the single city of Matanzas these coun-

from the Treasurer to his agents out of Havana are counterfeited.

In the single city of Matanzas these counterfeits amounted last year to \$75,000. Even the royal decrees coming from Spain are counterfeited for purposee of blackmail.

There are in the gang two kinds of counterfeit money sharpers: those who really counterfeit money sharpers: those who really counterfeit hank notes and \$5 gold coins (centens) and those who pretend to. The latter are called timadores. They offer to prove to a man that they have invented a special machine with which they can make out of a certain cheap material as many \$5 pieces as they like. If the man is one of those who take kindly to the "green goods" lure they take him to a room where the machine begins to work before his eyes. He sees six or seven centenes comping out of a pipe and he is allowed to take them and go to some money dealer to see if they are good or not. They are good and the man is convinced. He buys the secret of the machine for some thousand dollars and is surprised that the machine does not produce in his hands the same results.

The American life insurance companies hav-

that the machine does not produce in his hands the same results.

The American life insurance companies having business with the island of Caba know well how cautious their agents have to be at Havana. In 1886 a man insured for \$100.000 was reported to have died in that city. It is in doubt until now whether he really died or whether the body identified was that of a poor Galician. The company paid after a suit. It was in Havana that the famous "Consul of Chill" worked his \$50.000 swindle. He beloaged to the gang. He presented himself at the palace of the Captain General as a representative of the Chillan republic. His papers were in due order. He rented a splendid house and displayed the Chillan flag. He gave a brillant reception to the Havana aristocracy, and was warmly welcomed. The papers published that he was a millionairs. He bought \$\$0.000 worth of diamonds at the best stores, and when lant reception to the Havana aristocracy, and was warmly welcomed. The napers published that he was a millionaire. He bought \$50,000 worth of diamonds at the best stores, and when the bills were sent to him the next Saturdar, as is usual there, he had disappeared, and nobody has heard of him since. The Chilian Government sent a note to Madrid stating that no Chilian Consul had been appointed to Havana.

ANTI-PILLED CHEESE BILL.

It Subjects the Article and the Bealers in It to a Tax. WASHINGTON, April 4.—The House Ways and Means Committee to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill prepared by Mr. Tawney of Minnesota to regulate the manufacture, sale, Importation, and exportation of " filled cheese." The Democratic members of the committee present, Mesars. McLaurin of South Carolina and Turner of Georgia, voted against the bill on the ground that it was legislation looking to the protection of one industry and against another Industry. Mr. Evans (Rep., Ky.) also voted no. The measure imposes a tax of one cent per bound on "filed cheese," and also subjects desires in the article to a tax. Fines are provided for a violation of the law, and "filed cheese" imported is to be stamped and marked to show that it is "filled cheese." In case of double as to whether or not the article is "filled cheese," the Surgeon-General of the army, the Surgeon-General of the navy, and the Secretary of Arriculture age constituted a Board to finally decide the matter.

New Cycle Path for Brooklyn.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn has approved the bill which provides for a cycle path along Gienmore avenue and a return path from Coney Island. Work on the new path will be begun at once, and it is expected it will be completed a Jane. MID-LENT IN BOURMIA.

Bohemian Paris Gets Up a Celebratter Typical of the Life of Its Citizens. Panis, March 21.—sor some years past the carnival has been getting more and more brilliant in Paris, but only the central quarters of the city have seen the paraders. To even matters a bit, a few artists, poets, musicians, literary men, gathered one evening in a barroom in Montmartre, Cocided this year to gratify

" the Hill" with a festival worthy of its reputa-Paris had its Mardi Gras and its Micarbus festivals; a name was needed for the new festi-val, and none better fitted it than that of "The Mad Cow" (La Vache Enragee). That is, as Zola says, "To be born rich is not a good thing for an artist; those born in luxury do nothing, while those who have eaten the flesh of the 'mad cow,' whipped and spurred on by want, have a clear idea of the things that misery be-

The idea proved attractive; a corumittee was formed and went to work at once. Subscriptions flowed in; then a performance was given for the benefit of the "vachalcade." Vachalcade, Emile Gondeau insists, is just as good when you speak of a cow as cavalcade is when you speak of a horse. This by parenthesis etymological; to return to our cow. The performance took place in the hall of the Elysee Montmartre. All the artists of Paris volunteered their services, and the performance was made up of the most diverse and at the same time most brilliant elements.

The performance was to have begun with the "Two Turtledoves" of Paul Ginisty and Jules Guérin; but the actors failed, and Paul Franck and Mile. Berthy played instead a com-sdy "In Fear of Blows," which offered a "feast of reason" to the mind, and to the eyes the charming figure of a graceful actress in pleasing dishabille. Then Léonie Laporte and M. Teroil played "About Fifty," and Matrat and Luce Collas made a hit in Xanro f's "The Hat. Between these plays Vissocq, Louise France, Jane Duc, Lucette Bert, Suzanne Aumont, the fair-haired Antheaunre, the coming diva of the Opera Comique, De Kerven, Angèle Renard, Melchisadec-all Montmartre-sang and recited; Sal and Grin, two artists, drew "lightning sketches," which were sold for their weight in gold; and that joyful deputy. Clovis

Hugues, lectured on the "Mad Cow." After the performance the artists went to work vigorously on the designs for the "floats" in the procession which showed itself last Tues-

Unhappily the sun frowned on the affair. If the sun had shone, the groups, arranged in logical order, would have shone a true freed of captivating design and of a real philosophical meaning.

The quarter assumed early in the morning s festival appearance. The streets were crowded: people brought their meals with them, and ate as they stood or sat on the sidewalks. Finally, at half past one the vachalcade, the cow chase

At the head marched a row of waiters, "as large as life and twice as natural;" they acted as pioneers, and instead of axes carried news-papers in holders. The procession was formed by deputy sheriffs. The drum major, who led a corps of twenty little drummers, was a stunning girl of the quarter, with a well-developed figure. She represented French gayety and was clad simply in tights, with "cross garterings" as far as her waist, and on her head a Cretan connet. She shivered with the cold. for tights are not much good for either concealment or comfort; and as soon as the procession broke up, wrapped herself in a huge cloak. After the drums came a herald at arms, preceding the cortege of the miseries and the de-lights of Bohemian life. These began with the creditors, made up as street pavers, and then members of the anti-rent league, and the demenagement à la cloche de bois, where were to be seen Mr. and Mrs. Denis in an enormous bed overed with a heavy spread; then came three Calabrian brigands with household crockery, s chair, and brooms; they drove before them a

fanitor rolled up in a cushion. Then followed the Song of the Cherries, with Chauvard, Mimi Pulson, and other characters by Sheriff's officers - a hit at the intemperate attacks on the songsters which have been made of late. After being sold up, there is no refuge for the poet but the river; so the next float represented the "Shining Star," showing the poor poet, long as to hair and beard, but short as to everything else, asleep under the abutment of a bridge, while the star (who was a very pretty girl) watched him from above. These tableaux of the poet's hard times were got up by Jehan Rictus, the poet of the "Black Cat."

After them came the Charlot of Poetry, led by Phœbus, Apollo, and Cupid. The Thrice Three Muses accompanied Poetry, who was a strikingly beautiful girl, much too lightly co ered for the weather that she encountered. She and her attendants made a tremendous cess as they rode along.

Then Pelez, who has painted poverty so admirably, had under his banner a troupe of poor children, each of whom carried a wooden box with bouquets of flowers; and it was really pitiful to see these poor little brats Who suffered from winter while offering the spring.

"Citizens of Bohemia," said Pel-z, "you said that in our artistic buffoonery there must be a solemn note and true. You remembered the words, 'the poor ye have always with you.' And to get this note, you chose my melancholy work, these dear beggars whom I always paint. Remember that there are poor people, and that we have oranized this cavalcade for their benefit. Misery, real misery, passes before you. I am the flute player who preceded the old Roman triumphal car." Money rained on the poor children all along the route.

Immediately behind these, since poetry lends to everything the magic of its divine glance, came other children in the immaculate white dresses of Pierrots, with their sister Columbines. Pierrot in black satin, the artist Willetteled them—Willette, phased by nothing, and, in spite of the rain, satisfied with his work. "Citizens of Bohemia," said Pelaz, "you

ist Willetteled them—Willette, phased by nothing, and, in spite of the rain, astisfied with his work.

Then came Henri Pils's groue, led by three knights of the middle ages; the centre knight carried the banner of the Mad Cow, the others held two-handed swords on their shoulders. A dozen cavaliers, led by one whom modesty forbids to be named, came after them; they reproduced the costumes of the Old Juard of the first empire. These warriers, who suggested in their costumes the warlike exploits of centuries, had as their successor only Don Quirote de la Mancha and his doughty squire Sancho Panza!

After the Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance the painte: Faverot led a band of clowns; they were worth seeing, so bizarre in costume, so prodigal of caperings, that our deputy. Clovis Hugues, exclaimed: "Gadl'you'd say they were a lot of Assemblymen."

But farce gave way to solemnity, laughter to respectful allence. In majesty advanced the most serious work of the century! The patron saints of Paris moved along St. Genevieve, St. Germain, St. Loup. Then along the boulevard moved "The Sacred Wood," Puvis de Chavannes's most popular painting, the nine muses of which, in antique Greek costume, carried gravely laurels, pain branches, and umbrellas!

And now came the charlot of the Sacred Heart, drawn by four white ozen. It was Abel Truchet's design, and had the most imposing effect. Nearly thirty feet above the ground was the model of the basilica of Montmartre, with the long slope of the hill toward Paris; this hill was trod by angels who sang a bymn composed "especially for this occasion."

Truchet represented St. Peter, and from a cavern in the hill Marvel Legay and Guirand de Secvola sang to Charles de Livey's organ accompaniment.

Hoedel, a nost humorous lithographer, de-

cavern in the fifth Marries de Livey's organ accompaniment.

Rocel, a most humorous lithographer, designed a group showing Montmartre of old, with Hacchus. St. Eleuthère, Libère, Rusticus, and Denis (the latter with his head in his hands), showing the transformations of religions.

The 'Mill of la Galette," with Henry IV. serenading Gabrielle D'Estrées; Von Lug, leading a horse drawing a gypsy's caravan, and with a little bear at its side, which tried to wipe its paws on his tattered coat; the painter Grun representing "My Aunt" (whom you all call "My Uncle"), came rapidly along, to be followed by "Giory."

This goddess was represented by Mile. Susanne Hobert, a strapping lass of over six feet, who, clad in gold gauze, rode a white horse with all imaginable and needed majesty, without bothering herself with what came after her. And after ter came the Mad Cow, in vain pursuit.

This Mad Cow was not really so terrible; two

her. And after Ler came the Mai Low, in vain pursuit.

This Mad Cow was not really so terrible; two pretty girls were able to hold her. And after the Mad Cow, the only thing that could come was beath. There were criminals, who were burned in the public square; a police magistrate, a Sheriff's officer, a landlord, a red ass, and a black cat—these last in allusion to the only two barrooms in Montmartre which had not joined in the Vachalrade.

The success of the Vachalrade was complete; but next rear we are going to strengthen Montmartre's reputation with a still finer procession.

IN HIS VICTIM'S CLUTCH

HE COULD NOT BREAK THE GRIP OF THE MAN HE HAD KILLED.

orn Loose by a Policeman, Who Found the Murderer and the Murdered on the Ralson Floor-A Morning Scene from Negro Life in the Tenderloin of To-day, Todd's saloon, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty second street, had just been pened yesterday for the day's business. Oscar Quintern, the bartender, stood benind the bar washing out the glasses, and Lazarus, the lunch man, stood behind his counter carving alices from a big shoulder of corned beef. Two early risers stood at the bar taking their morning cocktails when the two negroes came in. The negroes were Peter Barrett, who lived at 215 West Twenty-ninth street, and Thomas Cooper, who lived at 227 West Sixty-third street. They were known as "bad un's," even in the Tenderloin. One of them had done time, and perhaps it was only luck that had kept the other one out of jail. They were drunk when they came into Todd's, and they were ugly, too. Each had a little dog with him, after the manner of Tenderloin bucks when they go out to make a night of it. They carried the dogs in their pockets. Cooper's dog was white and Barrett's black, and each was as ill-favored as its master. The couple swaggered over to the

"Gimme red liquor." "Ah, g'wan t'll," said the bartender. "We d'want chur trade; g'wan t'll." Even the dogs protested at that treatment.

They whined. Cooper took his out of his pocket and held it in one hand while he stroked t with the other.

"Gimme the dawg," demanded Barrett. "What'n 'll for?" demanded Cooper. Then Barrett laughed and said:

"G'wan, nigger; gimme that daws 'r I'll hurt you, shuh. Give 'm t'me." "Who you call nigger?" demanded Cooper. "Who-who who you call nigger; nigger yo"

"Who-who you call nigger?" demanded Cooper again. Barrett started at him snorting:

"I'll break your brack face, nigger. Gimme that dawg. You heah me, gimme that dawg. nigger, nigger." 'Who you call nigger, who who who you

call nigger?" snorted back Cooper.

It might have ended with this, as most Ten-

derioin quarrels do, but Barrett wanted the white dog and was bound to get it. "You call me nigger, you nigger yo'self, nig-

ger, nigger, nigger. Who-who-who you call

white dog and was bound to get it.

"You call me nigger, you nigger yo'self, nigger, nigger, nigger. Who—who—who you call nig—"

Harrett was reaching for him. He almost had him. His fist shot out like a pile driver. Ccoper dodged, and as he did his right arm flew around. He had a knife. Barrett struck with such force that his body followed his blow, and his neck came in line with Cooper's arm. He started to say "nigger" again. Then he straightened up, and a stream of blood spurted from his neck. His eyes folled. He was unsteady on his foet. He swayed back and forth. He reached out and clutched Cooper and began falling toward him. He bore Cooper down in front of him, and as he fell he gasped: "—"You done me lead; but if I'se gwine t' dle. I'se gwine t' dle, I'se g

NEW STREET CORNER LAMP. Commissioner Collie Adopts One Which He

Commissioner Collis has adopted a new style of gas lamp to be erected on street corners. The new lamp is designed not so much to light



THE NEW STREET CORNER LAMPS. the neighborhood where it is erected as to be a night guide post to the public. The lamp is a square ornamental affair of ground glass, on which will be painted the names of the inter-secting streets and avenues.

West 14th St. CARPETS ARMENIAN RUCS. HAND-MADE TREASURES.

An example of the weaver's skill and patience is Anatolians for. Carabaghs and Daghistans. \$5.00 to 7.50
Our Autique Cashmere Carpets, about 6.6x0.2 ft,
for \$80.00 are extremely cheap.
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SPRING STYLES IN FURNITURE. CASH OR CREDIT OWPERTHWAIT & O. 104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV. Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fullon St.

PAY TEMPLETON'S "EXCESS." Now a Fair Burtesquer Got Down to 150

One year ago Fay Templeton was "impossi-ble" in the habiliments of a howling, up-todate young swell, or in the scant attire of "first boy" in the burlesque with which she has been identified on Broadway since last fall. When it was known upon the Rialto that charming Fay had been engaged for the title role of a new burlesque, her friends said in chorus: "I can't see her in that part." They meant just the opposite; that Miss Templeton would fill to the bursting limit the costumes designed for the nineteenth century youth whom she was to personate. There was too much of Miss Templeton in evidence. She tipped the scales at 181 pounds, and to properly assume the character and garb of a young blade in burlesque, it was necessary for the actress to reduce to 150 pounds. That she did get rid of s lot of superfluous flesh, that her figure is now fine, trim, and a delight to theatregoers of both sexes and all ages, thousands can testify, but few persons know just how the reduction was accomplished. Miss Templeton kindly described the process to a Sun reporter. She

"When the manager offered the title rôle in the burlesque to be produced last fall, and I had accepted the part, he said dubiously: 'Fay, you're too fat,' and I was. I told him that I could reduce so that the leading character in his production would cut a fine figure, metaphorically and literally.
"At that time I weighed 181 pounds and was

growing stauter every day. It was decided necessary for me to reduce my weight to 150 pounds by the opening night. I've always been pretty determined, and when I set my head to do anything, even to get rid of thirtyone pounds of firm, solid flesh in a given time, I generally do it. With this spirit I put my name to a contract in April and then I set to

name to a contract in April and then I set to work.

"Reducing one's weight resolves itself into doing and eating all of the things that one does not want to do and eat, and leaving undene and uneaten all of the things that one longs to do and craves to eat, and there is no fun in it. The first thing that I took up was diet and exercise. Early every morning I got up and jumped a rope with more zest than the most enthusiastic schoolgirl ever displayed. Children have a great way of trying to Jump a hundred, as they call it. My ambition carried me further than that, and I frequently tried to jump two hundred. How did I dress for this exercise? Just as I do ordinarily, only I always were two or three heavy wool sweaters. "Ah, g'wan t'll 'n git out," said the bar-

for this exercise? Just as I do ordinarily, only I always wore two or three heavy wood sweaters.

"Of course this caused the perspiration to flow freely, and every one knows that perspiration takes off a good deal of adipose tissue. At that time my mother lived up town, fully two miles and a half from my home, and I walked up there and back every day in addition to my jumping exercise, no matter if the mercury was doing its best to reach the hundred notch in the shade. When I came in from these walks, completely fagged out. I drank a cup of boiling hot water with the julce of a lemon in it, and no one who hasn't tried it can imagine what a tonic this drink is. Indeed, I drank quantities of hot water all the while that I was in training, shall I say, and found it very refreshing, and anything but fattening. Of course I was my own trainer, and I didn't keep any particular hours or do certain things at corresponding hours every day.

"Meal time was a sad hour, for I only allowed myself a small chop, two slices of stale bread, and a cup of tea, with sugar, but no milk in it. Think of no roasts or potatoes or wine or sweets during all of these long summer days. Then, too, I took a Turkish bath every day. If a person is strong enough to stand them they are wonderfully good to take off flesh; but I found them pretty exhausting, inasmuch as I was living on such a limited amount of food, and that not the most nourishing.

"I had contracted to open in another bursts and soul second."

insenuch as I was flying on such a limited amount of food, and that not the most nourishing.

"I had contracted to open in another burlesque on Sept. 25, and as that time drew near and I still typed the beam at 1035 pounds. I began to wonder if I would get down to my desired limit. I had taken off 1835 pounds by my own perseverance, and that was a comfort, for, I thought, if I can do that much by my-self, surely there is some doctor who can tell me how to get rid of the remaining 1335 pounds and to shake it in A hurry.

"About that time along came an actor who had been very, very very stout, and when he learned what I was trying to do, he sent me to a doctor who had treated him and reduced him until he was really quite a fine figure. I went to the foctor, and the first thing he said was: 'Go home and go to bed and send for a trained nurse.' It seemed queer to be put to bed when I was feeling perfectly well, with the exception of being a little hungry, for I never knew what it was to get up from the table satisfied, but I obeyed him. He put me on a milk diet; and began by allowing me to have eight tablespoor, fulls of rich sweet milk every two hours.

table satisfied, but I obeyed him. He put me on a milk diet; and began by allowing me to have eight tablespootfuls of rich sweet milk every two hours.

Gradually this quantity was reduced until I lived on one tablespootful every two hours for the last two or three days of my treatment. Every day the nurse gave me massage treatment for three-quarters of an hour, and an electrical treatment for a quarter of an hour; the latter contracted the muscles and absorbed the flesh, while the former kept my flesh firm. I remained in bed eleven days and not one thing passed my lips during that time except sweet milk. The hardest thing that I had to undergo was being fed by the nurse. I believe sweet milk. The hardest thing that I had to undergo was being fed by the nurse. I believe sweet milk is supposed to be very indigestible if taken rapidly, so she gave me mine from a tea spoon, it just as if I'd been a month-old infant, and I hadn't happened to like her very much I don't know what would have become of her, for several times I felt like jerking the glass from her hands and crying out "Let me take that down at one gup." I'll advise those who are going to reduce by the milk diet to choose a nurse that they like and like well."

When asked if she felt an aversion to milk after concluding the treatment, Miss Templeton threw herself back among the cushions on her couch and laughed with characteristic abandon. "By Jove, no," she answered. "I thought surely that I would, but, on the contrary, I was simply crazy over sweet milk for drinking purposes, and am yet. Why, I take a bottle to the theatre every night and drink it between acts. At the end of eleven days the doctor dismissed my case and letter than I had ever felt. My voice was lust as clear as it could be, too, and instead of feeling weak, as I expected, I felt stronger and better the receipt and the next question.

"But how about those two pounds?" was the next question. After getting up and tea." "But how about those two pounds?" was

"But how about those two pounds?" was the next question.

"Oh, my manager is no Shylock, and he said that I had done so well that he would overlook that trifling excess; but, dear me, it was so warm in September, that by the time we opened in the present piece I had worked off the two pounds and two others beside, and only weighed 148. After that I couldn't resist attending a few dinner parties and suppers and I began to get stout again, so I quietly went to bed and lived on the mik diet again for six days, only getting up to go to the theatre at night. It was hard work, playing on a perfectly empty stomach, and I used to feel very much worn out after the last act, but I am down to the proper weight again.

"The hardest part of the dieting business." The hardest part of the dieting business. I said Miss Templeton, "is not being able to eat anything when you are invited out. I wish I could tell every woman who is worried because of too much flesh how easy it is to reduce on a milk diet, and yet that's harder to me than playing one role successively for nearly 200 performances. I am grateful when I look at my pictures before and after taking the diet cure," she concluded, with a merry laugh.

New Companies Incorporated.

ALBANY, April 4. The following companies vere incorporated to-day: The Cantala Club of Brooklyn, to promote social, musical, and recreative intercourse among its members, education in the study and rendition of vocal music, particularly the development of the art of concerted singing by ladies. Among the incorporators are Addie Louise Buffington, Emma Richardson Kuster. Isabel Vernon, Marian Wilmarth Morton, C. Austin Dayton, Horace B. Rawson, H. Bekman de Latour, Frederick V. Dare, Helen Robinson de Latour, Frederick V. Dare, Helen Robinson Paul, Laura Chanman, Annie L. Covert, J. Valentine Roch, Isaac Pickford, and William A. Porter.
The Greater New York Realty Corporation of Brooklyn, to deal in and improve real estate. Capital, \$25,000. Directors—Harry Grattan and Emil Grant of Brooklyn, and Charles J. Obermaser of New York city.
The Piqua Club Association of New York city filed with the Scoretary of State a certificate of an increase of its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$250,000. The certificate says that the debts and liabilities of the corporation are about \$100,000.

Business Troubles.

Samuel S. Utter, wholesale dealer in stoves at 113 Beckman street, has become floancially em-barrassed and has sold out his stock to his principal creditor, the Liberty Stove Works of Chas. Noble & Co., Philadelphia. His liabilities are reported to be about \$50,000. The business will be carried on by the Liberty Stove Works, and Mr. Utter will have his office at the same

and Mr. Utter will have his office at the same place.

Deputy Sheriff Williams received yesterday an execution against Joahua C. Sanders of 13 Chambers street for \$5,083 in favor of Elizabeth R. Sanders, on confessed judgment on a demand note made by him dated Jan. 28, 1896. Mr. Sanders, it is said, operates considerably in suburban real estate. Some time ago the Sheriff received an execution against him from District Attorney Fellows on a forfeited received and the same of \$1,300 as surety for Carlton H. Betts.

WIFE OF REV. CHARLES H. PARKHURST.

She Tells How Paine's Celery Compound Has Bene-fited the Famous New York Preacher.



sade against crime in the metropolis is his

wife. Parkhurst is doing more than all the members of the women's campaign. "Am I worried about the doctor?" says Mrs. Parkhurst. "Not ates, and I never try to hinder him from a strength for it. My greatest pleasure is in

January 22, 1896; "Dr. Parkhurst has used Paine's celery comhas helped to keep him up while very tired." hurst good. I am under obligation to Mrs. the world.

write of Paine's celery compound, not a word more would be needful.

Unfortunately when published in the stereo typed pages of a daily paper, these enthusiastic letters can't help losing part of their earnest, persuasive character. Paine's celery compound is not one of the

many sarsaperillas or nervines that manage to make themselves public, as far as their mere names go, but without making themselves known to suffering people by actual use. Paine's hurst wrote to Wells & Richardson Company, celery compound has been used and enthusiastically recommended by the most judicious, con-"Dr. Parkhurst has used Paine's celery compound for two weeks with beneficent results. It in the United States, as an absolute cure for on January 28, she said: "I am sure the dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney trouble, and all tion, headache, dyspepsia, and blood Paine's celery compound is doing Dr. Park- blood diseases. It is the best apring remedy in from the system.

Bright and breezy April days have a stronger | remedy known to-day that never falls to be If it were possible to reproduce in cold type charm of hope about them than any other days the emphatic tone in which men and women of the year. Now is the season appointed by colory compound if you wish to be well.

off of the old parts that have served their purpose, and are outworn and diseased. That terrible throbbing of the heart, the neuralgia, the headache, the leaden weight over the eyes and in the forepart of the head, need only

Paine's celery compound to vanish forever. Paine's celery compound has come legitimately by its present tremendous reputation as and body recuperator.

No remedy in existence ever received such emphatic and plain-spoken testimonials from sick, tired, and run-down men and women.

It is no half-way cure that is attempted by has helped to keep him up while very tired." nervous debility and exhaustion, neuralgia, Paine's celery compound, but a clean sweep of In a subsequent letter to the same druggists, sleeplessness, melancholia, hysteria, headaches, every trace of neuralgia, rheumatism, constipa

Paine's celery compound is the one real spring

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

FIGOROUS ARRAIGNMENT OF ITS METHODS BY SENATOR ELKINS. Natural Enemy of the Transportation

ing a Lobby at the National Capital-Bonding Privilege Should Be Ended. WASHINGTON, April 4. In the recent discussion of the proposed subsidy to the Oceanic steamship line in the Post Office bill Senator Elkins made a short speech, in regard to which he has since received many letters and telegrams. It was in advocacy of a measure he introduced some time ago, and now known as the Elkins bill, to place a discriminating duty of ten per cent ad valorem on all goods imported to this country in vessels not sailing under the American flag. This proposition was incorporated in the Massachusetts Republican State platform last week, and Mr. Elkins is urging its adoption as a plank of the St. Louis platform. In his

speech Mr. Elkins paid his respects to the

Canadian Pacific Railroad as follows:

'The Canadian Pacific Railroad is the natural enemy of the transportation interests of the United States, and it stands to-day as our greatest commercial antagonist. It violates our Inter-State Commerce law with complacent indifference; it cuts rates, and it takes freights from our Pacific railroads in which the United States has a direct interest. It hauls more cheaply from St. Louis and other interior points in our country, by way of Canada to Oregon and San Francisco, than the Pacific roads can do, though the dis-tance is much shorter. It is a sharp competitor now for business with all the Pacific roads from and to California. For 2,000 miles the Canadian Pacific traverses a non-productive country, one not able to support a railroad. It lives off its subventions and the business it takes from the railroads of the United States."

Intimating that a lobby in the interest of that road was here, Mr. Elkins continued: "The agents of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, I am told, are now in Washington about this capital. I suppose they are here to make cut rates to Halifax, Vancouver, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, and working against any

aid being given to American steamship lines. This cutting of rates, this violation of our inter-State Commerce law, this invasion of our trade, should be stopped, and we can do it: we have the remedy in our own hands.

"All we have to do is simply to discontinue the bending privilege, under which they carry

DON'T SOW WEEDS. Kentucky and Illinois produce the largest crops of "fancy clean" grass seeds. Vaughno's "Chicago Parks" Lawn grass seed is made from sigh, fanous at the World's Fair. If curse that "World habit." Try it. (Most forbits ken) it. "How to work habit." Try it.



goods in bond, starting from Vancouver to Europe and points in the United States. I would
suggest that we stop every car and break every
consular seal at our frontiers beyond Chicago
and the Soo. This would throw the trade from
Asia to San Francisco and pass it over the
Pacific Hailroad lines. It would break up, in part
or largely, the violation of the Inter-State Commerce law and stop the giving of rebates and
the cutting of rates.

"To oppose this active, open, and oppressive
hostility to American trade, American steamships, and American tradicode by England and
Canada is the kind of Monroe dectrine i favor.
And I am sure it will have better results to our
people and their interests than a dispute with
England over an obscure boundary in a foreign
country 3,000 miles away. The United States,
in my opion, should at once withdraw this
bonding privilege to the Canadian Pacific."
Mr. Elkins's time was short, and be gave
notice that at some future day he would again
discuss the bill to impose these discriminating
duties, and give the Senate additional facts and
figures.

The St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Leased.

St. Louis, April 4. - By the action of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis, Alton and Terra Haute Railroad Company, operating the Cairo Short Line, at a meeting in this city yesterday that property passed to the control of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. For twentyfive years the Central has maintained close traffic relations with the Cairo Short Line, and all of its lusiness from the South to and from St. Louis has been handled over the lines and minals of the Short Line. The Illinois Central, desiring to control its own entrance into trai, desiring to control its own entrance into St. Louis, has rented the Short Line for a period of ninety-nine years, with privileges of renewal. In consideration of this lease the Illinois Central agrees to pay a dividend of St. per cent, per annum to the Cairo Short Line stockholders.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Case. The opinion recently delivered by United States Judge Simonton in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley case does not order a sale nor decide whether the read should be sold as a whole or in parcels. The Judge merely refers the case back to the Master to take testimony as to the value of the separate divisions, so that the Court may have information on that point pe-fore deciding whether the road shall be sold as a whole or in parcels. The question as to which method of sale will be adopted is still undecided, the Court withholding its decis it can be fully informed on the subject.

The Indictment Against J. W. Rinchart. CHICAGO, April 4. Gen. John C. Black, United States District Attorney, has decided to begin the trial of ex-President J. W. Rinehart and ex-Traffic Manager J. A. Hanley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad May 18. These two officers were indicted for violating the inter-State Commerce law in giving special freight rates to layored shippers of cattle to the Cheago market, ten. Black will be assisted in the prosecution by Attorney John H. Shields of Dubuque, Ia.

Meriden. Waterbury and Connecticut River New Haven, April 4. A judgment of forc-clusure of the mortgage of \$400,000 held by ie New England Hailroad against the Meriden. Waterbury and Connecticut River Railroad, by a decree of sale, was granted by Judge Prenthe at the short calendar session of the Superior Court to-day. The road will be sold the third Monday in May.

FOR CONFUDERATE VETERANS. A Benefit Performance at the Fifth Avenue

There will be a matinée benefit performance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Thursday afternoon in aid of the Mortuary Fund for the Confederate Veteran Camp of this city. Joseph Jefferson and his company will play "Lend Me Five Shillings." John Drew and Miss Maud Adams will appear in "A Pair of Lunatics," and May Irvin will present an act from the Widow Jones." Other well-known performers will also nelp to make the matinée a success, among the patronesses are: Mrs. Ethan Allen, Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Villiam Astor, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen, Mrs. Daniel Rutterfield, Mrs. F. R. Coudert, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Austin Corbin, Mrs. Alenzo B. Cornell, Mrs. William H. Draper, Mrs. Alenzo B. Coudet, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. John H. Inman.

Will Sue Count Hansen. Benjamin Woods of 239 West Thirty-second street, the messenger boy who was locked up in the West Thirtieth street police station on Friday night on the complaint of Count C. Fisher Hansen, was honorably discharged in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, Woods answered a call from the Count's apartments in the Alpine, Broads way and Thirty-third street, on Friday after-noon. When he left the Count missed a \$200 noon. When he left the Count missed a \$200 gold watch and caused the arrest of Woods, accusing him of stealing the watch.

Later one of the tount's servants found the missing watch in a waist cat belonging to his master. The Count hurried to the station house to have Woods released, but the Sergant on duty refused to let him go, saying that a Magistrate was the proper one to discharge Woods. The messenger says that he will being suit against the Count for false imprisonment. The Count is a native of Belgium.

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not be made. We put into it the best art of the best designers and the styles are distinguished and beautiful. We take pains with our furniture and are proud of it. Right in design, construction and price. We feel that it is to your interest to

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